

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9439 號九百三十四年九月九日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1888.

二月

號十四英年

[Price \$2 per Month]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 8, GELONG, British steamer, 1,139 Jas. Thom, Samarang 1st April, Sugar and General—GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
April 8, ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Samoson, Pakhi 5th April, and Hoihow 7th, General—WILSON & Co.
April 9, FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,533, Croad, Wiampan 3rd April, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
April 9, KONG BING, British steamer, 362 R. Jones, Koh-si-chung 2nd April, Lites and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.
9TH APRIL

Glenlyon, British str., for Shanghai:
Zefiro, British str., for Amoy.
Abergeldie, British str., for Shanghai.
Talis, German str., for Saigon.
Gluckburg, German str., for Amoy.
Alwin, German str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

April 9, COLOMA, Amer. bark, for Portland (Or.).
April 9, CHINA, GORMAN str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
For Alwin, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihow—
Mr. Charles.
For Kong Bing, str., from Koh-si-chung—
Mrs. Von Krenck, child and maid, and G. Chi-nese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Kong Bing, from Koh-si-chung, and April reports had moderate S.E. winds, to Pakhoi and to Cape Pedaran light easterly airs and calms; from thence to Famus moderate S.E. winds and fine weather; from thence to port moderate E.N.E. winds, head sea, and dull, cloudy weather.

AMOY SHIPPING.

MARCH 21.
31. Fokion, British str., from Tsau-ti.
31. Arches, British bark, from Chefoo.
April—
1. Thales, British str., from Hongkong.
3. Jason, British str., from Hongkong.
4. Formosa, British str., from Hongkong.
4. Espana, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
4. Patricio, British str., from Foochow.
5. Diamond, British str., from Hongkong.
5. Star, British str., from Hongkong.
5. Wetherow, British str., from Swatow.
March—
23. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
30. Vizitaz, Russian corvette, for Foochow.
30. Kutsang, British str., for Swatow.
April—
1. Fokion, British str., for Swatow.
2. Thales, British str., for Foochow.
3. Jason, British str., for Foochow.
3. Elizabeth, German bark, for Taiwan.
4. Formosa, British str., for Taiwan.
5. Espana, Spanish str., for Manila.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR GUN BOAT'S BOILERS, 1800 lbs. each, with fittings, ready to be fitted in the engine room; also suitable for a vessel about 670 tons, or would be very suitable for driving stationary engine. 6 Cornish Boilers 16 ft. long by 6 ft. in diameter, double riveted, with 4 Galway's Patent TUBES in each. 1 Large STEAM LAUNCH ENGINE AND BOILER. 2 Vertical BOILERS. 1 Steam FIRE ENGINE BOILER. 1 1/2 H.P. ENGINE. 1 Steam PUMP. 2 Horizontal and 1 Diagonal Steel WINGED 1 Large SWINGING ENGINE. 1 REED TOOL GRINDER. 5 Boxes TARS and DIES. 2 Watton's PATENT BLOCKS. 4 and 8 tons 2 double acting HAND PUMPS. 1 5,000 gal. WATER TANK. 1 Bradford's Patent STRAN LAUNDREY, capable of washing about 1,500 pieces per day, with Boiler and Engine. 7 new Hand-Power Patent STEEL FLOW MILLS, by Purcell's of Wolverhampton. 1 New Patent Hand-Power RAIL SHELLING MACHINE, by Nicholson of Newcastle-on-Tyne. All the above Machinery are new or as good as new.

1 Full size THURSTON BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES and MARKING BOARD. For further particulars apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1888. 1228

ESTATE OF LATE HENRY PEYER.

FOR SALE.

All the fine collections of Specimens of Natural History, comprising Butterflies, Moths, Beetles, Reptiles, Birds, Eggs and Birds collected by the Late HENRY PEYER during his 15 Years' Residence in China.

ALSO.

LOT No. 127-A, BLUFF. For particulars apply to HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD, No. 3, YOKOHAMA. Yokohama, 12th March, 1888. 1023

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HANDBOME AMERICAN MANUAL AND PEDAL BASS ORGAN, ALMOST NEW.

Dimensions—Length, 4 feet 11 inches; height, 5 feet 2 inches; width, 2 feet 4 inches; In Walnut case, carved and polished.

The instrument has Six Octaves of Key, C. Scale, Six Sets of Flutes, Flute Stop, Violin Stop, Flute Stop, Violin Stop, Cello, Chromatic Flute, Organ, Forte, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Bourdon Pedal, Manual to Pedals, Grand Organ, Foot Pedal, Swell Foot Pedal, Foot Blow Pedals, Blow Handles, Pedals. 1 Set 30 Notes Pedal Drags, 15 feet Pitch.

Can be seen at the Office of the "Daily Press" any morning between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noontime.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1888. 1628

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. E. D. J. E. C. K. CHAMPAGNE; 1880 WHITE SEAL. \$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$25. per case of 2 dozen pints.
PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s CLARET, GRAND VIN LOUVILLE. \$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE. \$12. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU PONTET CANET. \$9.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARSAUX. \$7.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$9.50. per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT. \$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WATSON & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY. \$3. per case of 1 dozen bottles.

Also.

CUPLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. 121

INTIMATIONS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID OF CAPITAL \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES.

These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. The Premium is secured for 21,000 with premiums cessing in 10 years, and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for \$500, on which no further or ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

These Policies are payable to ENDOWMENT, LIFE or DEATH, or to the sum of 45, 55, 60 or 65, or to his representatives, should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for residents in the East who are in a position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England or from business.

Full payment, or to rates, &c., may be obtained on application to the ROBENO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, INVESTED FUNDS SINCE \$25,500,000 ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS 1,500,000 1905-21

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR PRESENT STATE OF STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUNDRIES, including—

Hand and Machine-made Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper.

Envelopes of various kinds from \$1.50 per mil. to \$1.50 per mil. per dozen.

Architects and Artists Drawing Papers.

Writing and Half-painted Papers and Account Books.

Binders, Mitchell's, Perry's, Marquise & Cameron's and Gillott's PENS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s School Pencil, 35 cents per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Superior Pencil, 60 cents per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Office Pencil, 15 cents per dozen.

Colorful Charcoal, Pocket Pencils, Rubbers, Ink and Sandpits—all kinds.

SAMPLES AND LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, 21st March, 1888. 128

W. B. REWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

FRENCH's English in West Indies, Kibburn's Steam Yachts and Launches, How to Build a House, Hutton's Practical Engineer's Handbook, Handbook of Volapük, Practical Guide to Shooting by 20 Bore, Beeton's Dictionary, Geography, Biography, Year Book of Shipping, New Ed.

Large Stock of Ladies' Handbags, in Russia, Morocco and Plush.

Variety of New Wicker Work Baskets lined Satin.

Laces & Gimp's, Card Cases, Pocket Books, &c., Plain Glass Cabinet Photo Frames.

New Flat Photo Frames.

New Ladies Tennis Shoes.

Dames Tennis Racquets.

Roush Tennis Racquets.

Plain Glass Oval Mirrors.

Fresh Egyptian Cigarettes.

WAHLER W. BREWERY, UNDER HONGKONG HOUSE.

DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO CO., Manufacturers of Cabinet, Combination, Chapel and Pedal ORGANS, and Square and Upright PIANOS;

Sole right to use Foley's Automatic PEDAL COVER for the whole Conquest of EUROPE.

This device absolutely closes the Organ, rendering it proof against Mice, Insects, Dust, &c.

BRANCH OFFICES—

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, LONDON, HAMBURG, GERMANY, ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, CHRIST-CHURCH, NEW-ZEALAND, DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA, Send for catalogues. 1411

J. M. LEARNS, MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, Begs to inform the Public that he has Removed to COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

ALL ISLAND, 10, COLLEGE STREET, HONGKONG, 1st February, 1888. 1117

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received up to 9 A.M. on

TUESDAY, 16th April, 1888, for BIDDING the following FARMS for THREE YEARS, from 1st July, 1888, vis.—

The OPium FARM of the Territory of Sarawak, from Tanjung Datu and inclusive of the Sarawak River, a distance of 370 miles.

The GAMBLING FARM, from Tanjung Datu to and inclusive of the Sedong River.

The ARACK FARM, from Tanjung Datu to and inclusive of the Sedong River.

3rd.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the Honourable the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

4th.—The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

5th.—The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to find Security for the due fulfilment of his or their Contracts.

6th.—For further information apply to A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Agents in Singapore for the Sarawak Government, or to the RESIDENT OFFICER, Kuchin, Sarawak.

F. O. MAXWELL, Administering the Government.

1st.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

2nd.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

3rd.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

4th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

5th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

6th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

7th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

8th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

9th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

10th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

11th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

12th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

13th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

14th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

15th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

16th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

17th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

18th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

19th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

20th.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

21st.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

22nd.—TENDERS must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the RESIDENT OF SARAWAK, KUCHIN, SARAWAK.

23rd.—TENDERS must be written in English

883. NOW READY. 1888.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1888.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLATES, &c.,
ROYAL 8VO. PAPER, 55/-.
SMALLER EDITION, 8VO. PP. 315. - \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HOKKIENG (the Amoy).
The Chinese Directory (Ookyoo).
The Post Directory (Tokyo).
The Military Forces (Yokohama).
MACAO. Mikata. Iwakata.
China. Pakhoi. Vladivostock.
Heilow. THE PHILIPPINES—
Whampoa. Manila.
Canton. Cebu.
Swatow. Ilan.
Amoy. Bonito.
Tsimshau. Sarawak.
Tsimshau. Labuan.
Tsimshau. British North Borneo.
Kohong. COCHIN CHINA—
Pochow. Saigon.
Wuchow. Cholon.
Ningpo. Cambodia.
Shanghai. Anam.—
Chinghai. Ning.
Wukang. Tsurane.
Hankow. Quinhon.
Lianchow. Haiphong.
Chungking. Hanoi.
Chefoo. Nandish.
Taku. Haifung, &c.
Tientsin. Beigao.
Nanking. STEATS SETTLEMENTS,
Singapore. Malacca.
Fusau. Penang.
Yuenan. Sungai Ujong.
JAPAN. Selingor.
Nagasaki. Port.
NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British. French.
United States. German.
Japanese. Chinese Northern.
SHIPPING.—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co. Siemson & Co.
Japan M. S. S. Co. H. C. & C. Co.
Indo-China N. Co. S. M. M. & S. S. Co.
Denglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast.
China M. S. N. Co. Steamers.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS not containing the names of FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order; the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
prepared in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of

PLANS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA,
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK,
MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

MAP OF THE CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF MANCHUA.

MAP OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are:
An Anglo-Chinese Treaty. Map of Barometer
and Rainfall, &c.
A Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.
Scale of Hongkong Stamp Duties.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1888.

Scales of Commissioners and Consuls adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai, Amoy and Newchow.

Hongkong Chair, Jinchickha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX contains:

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed tables, which reference is
constantly required by residents and those
interested in their political relations with the
countries embraced within the scope of the
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numer-
ous to be reproduced in an Advertisement, but
include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, 1842
Treaty, 1853

With Addition Article
Opium Convention 1886.

and all others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858
Convention, 1860

" Tientsin, 1885

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

Convention, 1887.

United States, Tientsin, 1858

" " 1860

German, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain, Netherlands

United States, Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH VIETNAM

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Chinese Siam

Japanese Corean

LEGAL—
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886.

Rules of Consular Courts and other Courts

Tables of Consular Fees

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States of China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinaman's Passage

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-
ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Port Regulations

HONGKONG—
Chapter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

Port Regulations

&c., &c.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where
it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO. Mr. F. A. da Cruz.

SWATOW. Messrs. Queen & Co.

AMOY. Messrs. G. & C. Co.

FOCHOW. Messrs. G. & C. Gurd & Co.

POCHOW. Messrs. Hodges & Co.

NINGPO. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'gman.

SHANGHAI. Hall & Holt Co-operative Co.

NORTHERN & HALL & HALL Co-operative Co.

REVENGE Ports are Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai;

NAGASAKI. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Nagasaki

KOBÉ-OHAMA. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

YOKOHAMA. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA. Messrs. Diaz Proctor & Co.

SAIGON. Messrs. Schroeder Frères and

Gardes.

HANOI. Mr. F. Maihufroy.

BANGKOK. Messrs. Gavello & Co.

SINGAPORE. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PEKING. Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.

CANTON. Messrs. Newman & Co.

SYDNEY. Messrs. Gordon & Gotech.

MELBOURNE. Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co.

LONDON. Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON. Messrs. Street & Co., Cornhill.

LONDON. Messrs. Kelly, Head & Co.

LONDON. Mr. W. M. Willis, 15, Castle St.

PARIS. Mr. L. H. Baudouin, 13, rue Lafayette.

BERLIN. G. Hildebrandt, 111, Alexander-

Strasse.

SAN FRANCISCO. Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'

Exchange.

NEW YORK. Mr. A. Wind, 21, Bowk.

EW YORK. Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'

Exchange.

NEW YORK. Mr. A. Wind, 21, Bowk.

EW YORK. Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'

Exchange.

NEW YORK. Mr. A. Wind, 21, Bowk.

EW YORK. Mr. A. Wind, 2

| INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | | | INTIMATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | FOR SALE. | | | | | | | | | | SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR. | | | | | | | | | | SHIPPING IN PORT. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. | | | | | WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. | | | | | LEUCHS' TRADE LISTS OF ALL COUNTRIES in 30 VOLUMES. | | | | | FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES. | | | | | HONGKONG. | | | | | STEAMERS. | | | | | NAGASAKI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. | | | | | CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000. | | | | | Among the Books now in the Press are: Vols. 27 & 28.—ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Price 45s. They contain besides complete TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | S. CALAETS CHAMPAGNE. | | | | | TARDINE, MATHESON & CO. | | | | | IN PORT ON 21ST MARCH, 1888. | | | | | STEAMERS. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOARD OF DIRECTORS. | | | | | LAM SIN SANG, Esq. | | | | | YEW CHONG PENG, Esq. | | | | | GEO. A. LOE. | | | | | HIDEYOSHI M. | | | | | JAP. str. 296. | | | | | D. M. KAISHA. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HAN HUP FOO, Esq. | | | | | CHAN LI CHON, Esq. | | | | | T. LEUCHS & CO., BRANCH OFFICE, | | | | | ALBANY. | | | | | NIERSTEIN. | | | | | JAP. str. 268. | | | | | C. & J. TRADING CO. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Company GRANT'S POLICIES on MARINE LIKES at all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies. | | | | | TRADES Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT. | | | | | WIELER & CO. | | | | | TAUNA-MARU. | | | | | JAP. str. 281. | | | | | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Company GRANT'S POLICIES on MARINE LIKES at all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies. | | | | | TRADES Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | MACHINERY, PLANOS, COOKING | | | | | PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH. | | | | | ED. SCHELHORN & CO. | | | | | ANR. str. 71. | | | | | G. W. LAKE & CO. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not. | | | | | Complete Price-List post free. Agents wanted in all parts. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | DUBLIN. | | | | | Vladivostok. | | | | | RUS. str. 678. | | | | | Holme, Ringer & Co. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary. | | | | | Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | 32. | | | | | SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | NAGASAKI. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. | | | | | No. 1 Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | HONGKONG. | | | | | STEAMERS. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Vancouver. | | | | | Mar. 19. | | | | | PATERSON. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Mar. 20. | | | | | Stout. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Mar. 21. | | | | | W. E. Clarke. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Mar. 22. | | | | | W. E. Clarke. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Mar. 23. | | | | | W. E. Clarke. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Mar. 24. | | | | | W. E. Clarke. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents. | | | | | TRADES Lists of all places in the United Kingdom. Special Lists of Merchant Shippers with their Specialities and Export Markets. | | | | | "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. | | | | | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. | | | | | Mar. 25. | | | | | W. E. Clarke. | | | | | Repairing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1858.

THE WORKING OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

When the Opium Ordinance of 1857 was passed, the hope was expressed that its provisions would not be enforced in manner detrimental to legitimate trade, or harassing to the Chinese trader. There is no doubt that this was the intention of the Hongkong Government. The Bill was drafted with a view to give effect to the Opium Agreement concluded between Sir Edward Denier representing the Chinese Government, Mr. Bryan Bassett the British Imperial Government, and Mr. Justice Russell, the Hongkong Government. Its object was, simply, to prevent the smuggling of opium out of the Colony of Hongkong. To do this, the local Government undertook the duty of keeping account of all the opium that entered and leaves the port. Some concession was made by the Chinese Government on the Bill as first introduced as to the division of costs, and certain regulations were agreed to, whereby the export of broken quantities is facilitated. It was hoped that the provisions of the Bill would be carried out without friction and without undue trouble to or interference with dealers. Unfortunately this hope has not been fully realized. As the annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on the 9th ult., Mr. Belzizos drew attention to a clause in which he complained of a good deal of needless hardship had been entailed on those exporting. We forbore at the time to comment on the case, as the decision of the Magistrate had been appealed to the Supreme Court, the appeal being still sub judice. On the 20th ult., however, judgment in the case was delivered, and there is no longer occasion for reserve in the matter.

The facts of the case, as set out in the judgment of the Acting Chief Justice, are as follows.—On the 14th January last several applications were made by Chinese opium dealers for permits for the exportation of thirty-two chests Bengal opium, giving the quantities, the names of the junks, and all particulars required by schedule C and section 10. On the same day the permits were granted, every requirement of schedule D being complied with. But in addition to the permit authorised by law there was printed in blue letters "with permission to take to the Chinese Customs bulk." This for some time had been added by Mr. Sera, the former Imports and Exports Officer, and with the full knowledge of the Opium Farmer; and a practice seems to have prevailed, with the full knowledge of the Opium Farmer's agent, that all the opium covered by a number of export permits might be dumped into one boat and taken to the Chinese bulk, where it paid duty and was brought back into the harbour and redistributed among the junks for which export permits had been previously granted. The military have at present an allowance of over thousand cubic feet of space per man in their barracks, but it might at any time become necessary to increase the number of occupants and reduce the proportionate amount of space. In the Police Stations the Chinese and Indian constabulary are accommodated according to the statement of the Captain Superintendent, do not get a thousand feet, though we think this is most probably a mistake arising from a misreading of the Ordinance, which does not require a thousand feet of space to each individual in a particular room used for sleeping purposes, but a thousand feet to each individual measuring the whole space enclosed by the four walls of the entire building. On this point there seemed to be some misapprehension at the meeting of Council. Reference was made to the space allowed by the Public Health Bill, three hundred cubic feet, but that applies to an domestic building "or portion thereof" thus being intended to meet the division of Chinese houses into sub-districts, where the Reservation Ordinance simply provides that no house shall be divided with the object of providing flats. [i.e. the house, not the division] "occupation by more than one person to every one thousand cubic feet of clear internal space, nor shall such non-Chinese tenement be at any time occupied by more than one person to every one thousand cubic feet of clear internal space." It would therefore be lawful for a person occupying a terrace house to use the lower floors for business purposes and provide sleeping accommodation for forty persons in the upper rooms. This may seem a remote contingency, though more unlikely things have happened, and in fact a tendency in that direction is already discernible.

It is satisfactory to find the Chief Justice condemning the action of the Opium Farmer. He says:—"It is to be regretted that the Opium Farmer was not content with simply putting an end to a system which was clearly illegal and an evasion of the law, which is one for complete control and constant supervision of opium—the basis of the Ordinance." And again:—"The Opium Farmer should, in my opinion, have taken another method of stopping a practice to which he had been so long a party." Unfortunately this affords little consolation to the opium dealer, who was perfectly innocent of any design to smuggle, and who, by the action of the Opium Farmer, has been involved in considerable loss and a great deal of unnecessary annoyance. The Magistrate also showed very little discretion in this instance. It should have been evident to him that the offence was merely technical, and the fine ought not to have been more than nominal. We can only hope that the decision of the Chief Justice will teach the Opium Farmer greater care in instituting prosecution in the future. Where there is clearly no intent to defraud due consideration should be shown. The Ordinance is at present new, and some defects may be developed in it which should not be used against the dealers. While it should be the duty of the local authorities to see that the provisions of the Ordinance are effectively carried out so that smuggling may be effectively prevented, and that efficient protection is afforded to the Opium Farmer for the monopoly for which he pays, every possible care should be exercised to prevent its working against those engaged in the trade, placing them at a disadvantage, or hampering them with unnecessary restrictions. The opium trade of the Colony is a very valuable one, a large capital being invested in it, and the Chinese dealers are entitled to fair play in its conduct so long as they observe the regulations laid down in the Ordinance. Great complaints have been made of the exercise of the right of search of the Police, and it must be confessed that domiciliary visits by these officers to look for missing opium are not pleasant for the traders. The less resort is had to such means the better. Of course it cannot always be avoided, but the Police should not be enlisted for this duty unless there is very good ground indeed for believing that there is a default. The Colony has made a great concession to the Chinese Government in giving facilities for the collection of their revenue on opium, and it is neither fair nor equitable that that machinery should be used in such manner as to fetter its trade or impair its freedom.

THE EUROPEAN RESERVATION BILL.—The Legislative Council on Wednesday, the European Reservation Bill, as was expected, passed its second reading unopposed. In fact so little difference of opinion was there on the subject that the Hon. P. Evans could not find a quorum to his motion for

the postponement of the second clause for a week to allow time for further consideration as regards the line of demarcation. It has hitherto been a custom in the Legislative Council, a custom amounting to an unwritten law, that when any unofficial member asked for time, his fellow unofficial members would support him, even although they might on certain different views on the measure at the time under consideration. The fact that Mr. Ryrie could find no seconder on Wednesday last is therefore somewhat remarkable. The Government can always rush a Bill through in a hurry if they wish, and it is therefore almost a matter of self-defence that the unofficial members should support each other when any one of their number has a reasonable request to prefer for time for further consideration. If such a motion were made obviously for the purpose of obstruction the case would be different, but that the motive in the present instance was not obstruction was clear, on the face of it. In the first place Mr. Ryrie had not uttered a word of dissent from the principle of the Bill, and in the second place, his statement that there had not been sufficient time to consider its details was true in fact, as the Bill had only been before the public for six days. The Governor, after the clause had been read and passed, so far recognised the indisputable justice of Mr. Ryrie's request that he consented to leave the Bill in Committee, notwithstanding that there was no seconder to the motion for a postponement. As everybody must concur in His Excellency that there is no great hurry in the matter, that is, that no injury would be done by a week's delay, the desirability of Mr. Ryrie by his brother unofficials has something of the mysterious about it.

It is well the Bill was left in Committee, as it will require amendment before it can be regarded as satisfactorily complete. We do not refer to the line of demarcation, but to the question of space allowance and its bearing on the arrangements in the Government establishments, namely, the Military and Police Barracks. A clause exempting these from the operation of the Ordinance was proposed, but His Excellency did not approve it, because it would beallowing the colony to break the law and would have the appearance of self-sacrifice; he also considered it unnecessary on the ground that "this is a matter of Government prosecution." On referring to the Bill we find the law can be set in motion upon the complaint of any person, whether such person be aggrieved or not, so that it would be quite competent for any one to take out a summons against the General or the Captain-Superintendent of Police if he found the barracks were over-occupied. His Excellency must have overlooked this, when he said it was a matter of Government prosecution. The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government. The military have at present an allowance of over thousand cubic feet of space per man in their barracks, but it might at any time become necessary to increase the number of occupants and reduce the proportionate amount of space. In the Police Stations the Chinese and Indian constabulary are accommodated according to the statement of the Captain Superintendent, do not get a thousand feet, though we think this is most probably a mistake arising from a misreading of the Ordinance, which does not require a thousand feet of space to each individual in a particular room used for sleeping purposes, but a thousand feet to each individual measuring the whole space enclosed by the four walls of the entire building. On this point there seemed to be some misapprehension at the meeting of Council. Reference was made to the space allowed by the Public Health Bill, three hundred cubic feet, but that applies to an domestic building "or portion thereof" thus being intended to meet the division of Chinese houses into sub-districts, where the Reservation Ordinance simply provides that no house shall be divided with the object of providing flats. [i.e. the house, not the division] "occupation by more than one person to every one thousand cubic feet of clear internal space, nor shall such non-Chinese tenement be at any time occupied by more than one person to every one thousand cubic feet of clear internal space." It would therefore be lawful for a person occupying a terrace house to use the lower floors for business purposes and provide sleeping accommodation for forty persons in the upper rooms. This may seem a remote contingency, though more unlikely things have happened, and in fact a tendency in that direction is already discernible.

It is worth while to pause and ask whether the Bill is likely after all to do any good. With the we most heartily sympathise, provided it can be attained without injustice and without undue sacrifice. It will be understood, therefore, that our criticism is of a friendly nature, and is offered with the view of obtaining the best measure feasible. If we are to have a measure of this kind, the present one undoubtedly does not go far enough. Our impression is that it will be found, if passed in its present form, to have no effect whatever, or if anything an effect contrary to that intended. What the character of the new description of house by which what was formerly the European district has of late been invaded? Not the Chinese shanties that were common in the early days of the colony, but well built houses left in rooms and flats, and occupied indiscriminately by Chinese and by the less well-to-do of the European community. The latest block erected is that at the corner of Hollywood Road and Old Bailey Street, where the bungalows below Alexandra Terrace formerly stood. Alexandra Terrace itself is now in process of conversion. As His Excellency has shown a disposition to look into things for himself we respectfully suggest for His Excellency's consideration the advisability of making a personal inspection of this lot of property. He will find that the houses cannot properly be called either European or Chinese, judging from their structure, for they belong to a decidedly composite style, and their occupation is equally composite. It will be found, if not occupied in excess of one individual to thousand square feet of clear internal space, nor in fact to anything like that limit. If we are correct in our surmise, such houses might be legally built under the new Ordinance, but the Police should not be enlisted for this duty unless there is very good ground indeed for believing that there is a default. The Colony has made a great concession to the Chinese Government in giving facilities for the collection of their revenue on opium, and it is neither fair nor equitable that that machinery should be used in such manner as to fetter its trade or impair its freedom.

With regard to valuations and assessments, the recommendations of the Land Commission are decidedly preferable to the provision contained in the Rating Bill, that the duties should be discharged by an individual officer. There is, however, one weak point in the recommendation, and that is, that it is proposed the minimum of space for each individual might, as Mr. Ryrie suggests, entail hardship on some of the poorer members of the European community who are compelled to occupy sub-divided houses. The problem seems to us a more difficult one than seems to have been generally supposed, and quite apart from the question of the line of demarcation, there are good reasons why the Bill

should not be passed in a hurry, why ample time should be given for its mature consideration.

The difficulty with which the Bill proposes to deal is an unmistakably existent and very pressing one. It is due to a mistaken policy on the part of the Government, and while the effort to avoid the mistake is worthy of recognition, it must also be recognised that the task is not an easy one. Until Sir John Pope Hennessy's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra. The great fire of 1878, which destroyed a large number of European houses in the district on which the Chinese were trenching, gave a further impetus to the movement, which has gone on steadily ever since, notwithstanding that Government has claimed, as we are informed by Sir William Des Vœux, the right to refuse permission for the erection of Chinese houses and has in some cases exercised it. Differences of opinion may prevail as to the conditions on which land should be held, but no one can blame a landlord for endeavouring to deal with his property in the most advantageous way to himself so long as he complies with the conditions of his holding, whatever they may be. The responsibility for the present state of things therefore rests wholly with the Government, and the remedy it now puts forward is not commensurate with the mistake. His Excellency says:—"The Land Commission, with its Honour the Chief Justice, now absent, sitting at its head, treated the restrictions on the building of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were recommended to be continued. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does imply that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist are in accordance with law." The legality of those restrictions has never been contested. This being so, the reason given by His Excellency for the introduction of the present Bill, that "it only declares positively to be the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before," seems rather a lame one. What is required is a firm exercise of the powers already possessed by the Government.

As His Excellency's régime the Cross Roads had been looked upon as the limit of the Chinese quarter. At that time there was a large demand for land among the Chinese, and some owners of property in the European quarter, finding that they could, if allowed to sell for conversion into Chinese houses, realise at a great advantage, made application to the Government. Sir John Pope Hennessy, who would gladly have seen the Europeans crowded out of the colony altogether, readily granted the permission, contrary to the advice of the principal officials, notably Mr. (now Sir) Cesar Serra.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Yes, but instead of in the form of a Bill, to do it by passing a resolution, which would give ample opportunity for the discussion of the policy of the proposed alteration and would entail the inconvenience that sometimes attaches to passing a Bill.—The late gentleman then read the clause.

His EXCELLENCY.—The variance may show in course of time, that the district is either too large or too small, or that there is an imperative necessity for some other district being treated in the same manner. It is a matter that could render any circumstances be brought in by a Bill and the same body is brought in to decide the matter by resolution. The sole object is to save the many difficulties of an Ordinance. In case the clause meets with approval any variation will be made by a resolution of the Legislature.

The clause was passed.

Hon. P. RYER.—Your Excellency, I propose that the line of demarcation should not be passed at this meeting. I have had representations made to me to-day about it. I would therefore propose that clause 2 be postponed to another meeting, as there has hardly been time for people to think over it, and private interests might be affected thereby.

His EXCELLENCY.—Not mentioned.

His EXCELLENCY.—I may say in reference to this matter that no private interest is so far as we are aware really affected by this decision. It has been brought to my notice that the late meeting of Council that the Hon. Cameron, now absent, sitting at its table, treated the restrictions on the part of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were referred to be contained. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force. Of course they might not intend to give it so large a meaning, but it certainly does have that the restrictions people in Hongkong have supposed to exist and are in accordance with law. If that Chief Justice holds that it is clear the Ordinance gives rights at all, that it is clear the Hon. Mr. Ryer? Do you follow me?

Hon. P. RYER.—Yes.

His EXCELLENCY.—Because it only declares positively to the case what has in fact and in truth been existing before.

Hon. P. RYER.—The matter has been referred to my notice, particularly in reference to the town in which I sit.

The clause is right, but passed—

Hon. P. RYER.—That being finished, I am now in condition any one for a moment should imagine that an Ordinance affecting any rights should be passed through hastily, and there being after all no hurry in the matter, I think, though there is no seconds to the Hon. Mr. Ryer's motion, we might leave it in Committee till the next meeting.

THE RATING BILL.

The Council resolved Committee on the Rating Bill.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—Before making several amendments I have to propose, I should just like to inform that at this last meeting of Council I did not make any speech which was put in the mouth of the newspapers, "hypocritical and foolish." There is no such thing. What I said was a "hypothetical remark." I think that is as well known in connection with rating matters in the United Kingdom as John Donad Richard Roe" used to be. The "hypothetical remark" is a remark that is imaginary when there is no real passing. The hon. government then proposed several technical changes.

His EXCELLENCY.—I have thought notice of a

amendments ought to be given, particularly in a long Bill. But I think that they should be put in the paper. He did not like passing them in this hasty way, because there were many things that might be affected that one did not remember at the time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER said he would give notice of his amendments, and have them printed for the next meeting.

Amongst the amendments proposed was one to strike out the words "hypothetical" of "beforehand." But in the exemptions, leaving it as it is the City Hall?

Hon. J. BELL-IRVING.—Is it your intention to tax the theatre which is the City Hall?

The COLONIAL TREASURER.—No, the City Hall has been regarded as our Building.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th inst.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held after the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday afternoon, the Colonial Secretary, Hon. P. Stewart, in the chair.

The resolution by H.E. the Governor that a sum of \$770 be passed for the conversion of the Postmaster's quarters in the Harbour Office into an office for the Imports and Exports department was considered.

The CHAIRMAN said it was always the intention to have this office at the Harbour Office, but at the time it was established there were rooms there. Arrangements had been made for converting the lower portion of the Harbour Office into an office for the Superintendent of Imports and Exports. He said he might mention that the Imports and Exports office had been exhibited by telephone with the exchange.

The vote was approved.

The CHAIRMAN said the next minute for consideration was a vote of \$25,000 in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. As the money was not paid during the financial year in which it was voted, it was necessary it should be remitted.

Hon. P. RYER.—Has the money been paid?

The CHAIRMAN.—But where is the money?

The CHAIRMAN.—The money is in the Treasury.

Hon. J. BELL-IRVING.—I suppose it will be paid now with interest?

The CHAIRMAN.—I don't think you will get any interest. It was put in hand as you asked for it.

The vote was approved.

A vote of \$270 for quarters for the H.E. undersecretary was approved, and the amount was occupied being required for departmental purposes.

A vote of \$300 to the Basil Mission School for education purposes under the grant-in-aid scheme was approved.

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE INSPECTION.

The Fire Brigade Inspection was held on Thursday, the 5th instant on the Cricket Ground, Hongkong. In the earlier part of the day the Government Brigade went through a number of exercises, for which prizes were awarded. At 4 p.m. the Government and Volunteer Brigades marched up the hook.

They were to be inspected by H.E. the Governor. Shortly after four o'clock His Excellency arrived and having been received by the Superintendent of the Government Brigade, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., inspected both Brigades. The men were then put through a number of exercises, but the effect was considerably marred by the heavy showers of rain which began to fall about this time. A number of ladies attended the inspection and competitions and H.E. Mr. General Cameron was also present. As the afternoon wore on the weather, if anything, grew worse, and it was finally decided to postpone several events which remained to be completed in another day. The Band of the Northumbshire Regiment was present during the afternoon and played various selections of music.

The competitions were carried on under the direction of Mr. G. Macdonald, Inspector of the Superintendent of Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., and Assistant Superintendent, Chief Inspector H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., Inspector of the Royal Engineers, Mr. J. S. Brewster, Colonel Anderson, Mr. A. P. MacEwan, Hon. W. M. Dean, Commander Ramsey, R.N., Messrs. J. Mallory, H. J. H. Tripp, and R. K. Leigh, judges; and W. M. B. Arthur, time keeper.

The following are the details of the various competitions:

(a) FOR CHINESE ONLY.

(b) COUPLING TWO LENGTHS OF HOUSE-AND-ATTACHING PIPE. THREE MEN.—1st Prize, \$2 for each of winning triplet; 2nd Prize, \$1 for each of next triplet; 3rd Prize, \$1. Limited to thirty competitors to be selected by ballot. Prize to be forfeited if couplings are slack.

The three winners of this competition

DETACHING BRANCH PIPE AND ENCOUPLING TWO LENGTHS OF IRON THREE MEN.—1st Prize, \$2 for each winning triplet; 2nd Prize, \$1; 3rd each next winning triplet; 3rd Prize, \$1. Limited to thirty competitors, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (a) not to be allowed to compete. The start to be from end furthest from branch pipe. Prize to be forfeited if couplings are slack. The winners in this entry were Nos. 30, 54, and 19. Time, 20secs.

DETINITION OF PRIZES.

The prizes on offer at the late meeting of the Hongkong Rifle Association were on Friday, the 11th inst., presented to the Club by Lady des Vaux, assisted by Mrs. Cameron. The presentation took place at St. Andrew's Hall, at the end of which a platform had been erected on a table upon which the prizes were set out. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the presentation. Lady des Vaux, accompanied by Mr. G. Macdonald, arrived at the Governor's residence, half past four, where she was received by General Gordon, the President of the Association, the Band of the Northumbshire Regiment, stationed at the top of the steps, playing a few bars of "God Save the Queen." Lady des Vaux was supported on the platform by Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Cameron, the Hon. Mrs. Governor, H.E. Mr. General Cameron, Col. Anderson, H.E. Mr. General Anderson, Mr. E. Wood, and Mr. Sheldon-Hopper.

This prize, which were many were presented a most imposing effect and the presentation occupied considerable time. In the meantime, Mr. G. Macdonald, who had received Mr. Woodin's proposal, had arranged for a display of marksmanship by the members of the Association. Lady des Vaux was assisted by Lady des Vaux, also assisted in the presentation General Gordon, who had been present throughout the meeting, said it was a great thing for everyone to have a good shot, and I hope you will all be good shots. Thank you on behalf of Mrs. Cameron.

Mr. WOODIN proposed a vote of thanks to the Colonels and the Officers of the Regiment for the assistance they had given the Association in connection with the recent rifle meeting.

The vote was passed with acclamation.

COLONEL ANDERSON.—For the kind manner in which the Association had treated the restrictions on the part of Chinese houses as though they were legal. In fact, they were referred to be contained. Of course it is not from the Bench, but the inference to be drawn from that is that the restrictions are legal restrictions, that have been always in force.

At the conclusion of the presentation General Gordon, addressing this meeting, said it was a pleasure duty, on behalf of the Association, to present the winning team, on behalf of the Association, and the ladies and gentlemen assembled, to thank them for their kindness in coming thereto to present the prizes won at the last meeting. (Applause.)

ONE HUNDRED YARDS RACE FULLY EQUIPPED. OPEN TO ALL NOT HAVING BEEN ENTERED IN PREVIOUS EVENTS.—1st Prize, \$2; 2nd Prize, \$1; 3rd Prize, \$1. Time, 50secs.

After a hard struggle the event resulted in a win for Chan Fu.

HAND PUMP RACE FOR INDIANS.—FIFTY-YARDS.—1st Prize, \$1. Hand Pump to be full of water. Penalty of one second for every inch of water below brim. 1st Prize, \$2; 2nd Prize, \$1. Time, 50secs.

Prize was declared the winner of this event.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS WATER BUCKET RACE. BUCKET TO BE FULL OF WATER.—Five Europeans only. Penalty of one second for every inch of water below brim. 1st Prize, \$2; 2nd Prize, \$1. Time, 50secs.

Prize was declared the winner of this event.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS RACE FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

ONE HUNDRED YARDS MATCH FOR WORK FOR WOMEN.—ONE LENGTH OF HOSE.—Prize appearance of Water from nozzle \$1. Five Europeans, one man and two Chinese and one woman allowed for pumping. The Chinese teams to be selected by ballot. \$1. Limited to ten Euroopeans, to be selected by ballot. Competitors in (c) not to compete.

W. Weston 1
W. Johnston 2
MacDonald 3

<p